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blood-thirsty race because of their atrocities in their war for freedom against Turkey; but most of those were done under strong provocation and many were the unauthorized acts of men who had been driven to desperation by the fiendish persecutions of the unspeakable Turk. In that war she hoped to get rid of the horrible incubus of Turkish domination that had weighed upon her for years. Russia had assisted the Christians against the Mohammedans in that struggle and should have been rewarded. Hers had been the blood and the money expended, but at the Congress of Berlin, English jealousy ruled her out. Yet the Bulgars considered Russia their benefactor; and now, since the Tsar has stepped down and out and a Republic seems possible, Bulgaria turns with new hope to her old ally. Her old dreams of a restored nationality with self-government may yet be realized.

In the partition of Bulgaria, which took place at Berlin in 1878, Macedonia was handed over to Greece although the people there were almost entirely Bulgars. There was much suffering and discontent among the natives until in the summer of 1913, when the Greeks opened a campaign of exterminating everything Bulgarian in Macedonia, a hundred and sixty villages were wiped out, houses and barns were burned, non-combatants were butchered, women were violated, old men and children destroyed. No adequate word of excuse or of self-defense for the Greek barbarities has ever been offered. Nevertheless Bulgaria holds her own and patiently waits for the coming of a better time.

At Robert College on the Bosphorus, I was told that for many years a large proportion of their students were from Bulgaria. At this college, founded and supported by Americans, these young men have been taught the principles of our Republic and have gone back with enthusiasm to try and introduce in their own land institutions similar to our own. Nearly all of them are engaged in some kind of public service. Hundreds of them are today to be found in responsible posts as cabinet officers, consular or diplomatic agents, members of the national assembly, mayors, judges, physicians, educators, and journalists. They are a powerful influence for good wherever they may be placed. They are always on the side of liberty, culture, and progress.

Another institution that exerts a most beneficent influence in Bulgaria, is the American College for Women at Constantinople. It has a faculty of twenty-five professors and attracts the better class of young women from Greece and Bulgaria. Bright and intelligent graduates from this school return to their homes and there introduce advanced ideas of culture and progress and refinement among the higher social circles in which they move. It has been said of these Bulgarians that they become the wives and mothers of statesmen.

Of course the situation in all the Balkan States is much confused and complicated by differences in race, language and religion; yet all are earnestly striving to better their condition; they feel the vital air of a new age and are ambitious to count for something in the renaissance that is coming. It may confidently be predicted that, if the Kaiser does not succeed in the present horrible world war, they will all move forward to a higher plane of civilization. A League of Nations would certainly come to their rescue and relief. If we are to be the champion of weaker nations let us not be in a hurry to declare war upon Bulgaria.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. CUTTER.

BOOK REVIEWS

Books listed here may be obtained, postage prepaid, upon remittance to American Peace Society, 613 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The War and the Coming Peace. By *Morris Jastrow, Jr.* J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London. 1918. 144 p. \$1.00.

This interesting small volume is divided into two essays, "The War as a Moral Issue" and "The Problem of Peace." The former the author refers to as somewhat of an epilog to his earlier work, "The War and the Bagdad Railway." The crime of the Central Powers is shown to be its devotion to and service of the god of power. In the constant war between the "dark forces" of nature and the bright legions of civilization, Germany has chosen the former. These are the "old gods . . . led by Thor," of which Heine prophesied. They are perversions of the supermen of Nietzsche, who were above power, not the slaves of it. This presents the moral issue to the rest of the world, and "there is no half-way victory in the case of a moral issue. It must be carried on to a complete victory." The "Problem of Peace" does not relate to the terms of peace, save that these must reflect public opinion. The failure to secure a crystallization of public opinion on the main issues at the close of the war will successfully nullify all efforts for a permanence of peace, no matter what terms are drawn up. Peace is "the establishment of conditions that make for peace." One of these conditions the author believes to be tribunals for arbitration; another is disarmament, gradual, tending towards totality; third, a league of nations, having authority but not force at its command; other amplifications and modifications he suggests briefly. In both essays the author keeps gratefully to fundamentals and avoids successfully the temptation to concoct a nostrum of internationalism. He urges us to remember the nature of the struggle—Ahriman against Ahura-mazda—and to remember it constantly. As we let just indignation become hatred, or repression of evil forces become tyranny, we lend our alliance to the dark forces we seek to extirpate. The enthronement of right over might is, in this writer's opinion, the only practical and practicable step towards permanent peace.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

On the Cross of Europe's Imperialism: Armenia Crucified. By *Diana Agabeg Apar.* Published by the author in Yokohama, Japan. 111 p. 1918.

An appeal to the nations for justice on behalf of the Armenian people.

Women Workers of the Orient. By *Margaret E. Burton.* Published by the Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Missions, West Medford, Mass. 232 p. and index. 1918. Paper, 35 cents; boards, 50 cents; postage, 7 cents extra.

An arraignment of Oriental friends and enemies for their suicidal negligence in not providing for their women workers' health and happiness.

Household Organization for War Service. By *Thetta Quay Franks.* G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. 93 p. 1917. \$1.00.

A manual of economy for her who seeks encouragement in taking the hint: "America Expects Every Woman to Do Her Duty."

The Law of Human Progress. By *Henry George.* Joseph Fels International Commission, 122 East 37th Street, New York City. 122 p. 1917. 50 cents.

A handy reprint of Book X of this writer's widely known work, "Progress and Poverty."

Via Pacis. By *Harold F. McCormick.* A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. 45 p. 1917. 60 cents.

An elaboration of the statement that "peace terms put forward are an armor of defense," with chart showing economy to victor and vanquished alike in the perpetual statement of peace terms.